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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

一月八日英港七日報

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.65.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TO-MORROW.

Mr. Lloyd George's Address to U. S. Troops.

London, July 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on July 5, says that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing American troops after a review, said:—"Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given sign of their intention to accept. Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled badly when they said that America would never come into the war. His next illusion was that owing to submarine there would be no ships. The Kaiser was now beginning to realize that defeat, sure, certain and inevitable was staring him in the face."

### INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

More Details of the Proposals.

London, June 5.

The report proposing to establish responsible Government in India, (referred to in our earlier telegrams) goes on to propose that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's discharge of its responsibilities. Devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects; namely, those affording most opportunity for local knowledge and social service; those in which Indians are keenly interested; those in which mistakes would not be irremediable; and those most needing development.

### AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

London, July 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the transport *Covington*, formerly the 16,000 ton Hamburg-American liner *Cincinnati*, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing. There were no passengers aboard.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

London, July 5.

Momentous proposals for the establishment of a responsible Government in India are now published. The document was signed at Simla on 22nd April by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy.

It is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of a pledge given by the British War Cabinet on 20th August last year that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced, namely, "the gradual development of a self-governing institution with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The outstanding proposals are: firstly, completion of the edifice of local self-government in India; secondly, a considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to provincial legislatures which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad a franchise as possible under Indian conditions; thirdly, the Viceregal Legislature to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State; fourthly, provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be passed to popular control; fifthly, setting up of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs; sixthly, an inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council and the India Office; seventhly, the creation of an Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian Princes. The proposals, in which the Government of India and the Council of India concurred, are published not as definitely adopted in all details by the War Cabinet, but for purposes of discussion and criticism. The Report emphasises the complexity and difficulty of the Indian problem and testifies to the courage patience and high purpose with which the existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up and to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies to which India has so largely contributed. The Report shows that the declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalizing aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive section of Indians for self-government.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Sydenham says that where he differs with Sir Valentine Chirchill is that as the "only class of Indians which is influential at present is working strenuously to destroy the one safeguard of peace in India he greatly distrusts any experiment which would place power in its hands. There is not yet the smallest democratic basis in India whereon Parliamentary Institutions can rest. He fully agrees with Sir Valentine that a progressive policy is necessary and he will support far-reaching reforms in the Raj and India Office.

#### ITALY CONGRATULATED.

London, July 6.

The Press Bureau says: The Supreme War Council at its seventh session earnestly congratulated the Italian army and people on the memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. It regarded this victory at a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause. A feature of the session was the presence at the third meeting of Sir E. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Masey, Mr. Lloyd and other Ministers of the British Overseas Dominions whom Mr. Lloyd George presented. On behalf of the Supreme War Council M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battle-field by the Dominion troops. The Council considered all the aspects of the war situation jointly with General Foch and the other military advisers, and came to important decisions in regard thereto.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Take Fifteen Hundred Prisoners.

London, July 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The number of prisoners captured in the operations on 4th July at the Somme and in subsequent German counter-attacks exceeds fifteen hundred, including forty officers. There is hostile artillery at Scherpenberg.

A wireless German official message says: Southward of the Somme the enemy penetrated the village and wood of Hamel. Our counter-attack frustrated his attack eastward of Hamel.

There has been a week of intense air fighting, the outstanding features of which were the abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British and the increasingly menacing portent of the British air raids over Germany whose larger and more distant cities are now in constant fear of attack. This is occasioning a rapidly spreading feeling of anxiety and alarm throughout Germany. The new British Independent Flying Force is especially conspicuous by a series of heavy and telling blows against big industrial centres in the Rhine provinces. Naval airmen have also vigorously and daringly offensive against vital enemy sea stations on the Belgian coast.

A message from Sir Douglas Haig says: We prisoners a few in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Ypres. There is hostile artillery activity between Villers Bretonneux and the Ancre.

#### Aerial Operations.

London, July 5.

The Admiralty states that during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs. Fires were started at Bruges and also Varsenare aerodrome. Bursts were observed among the sheds, hangars and warehouses and on Marienfeld aerodrome, also on the lockgates at Zeebrugge and on sheds and warehouses on the quay at Ostend.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says: Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the attack on July 4, southward of the Somme by heavily bombing the German positions throughout the previous night and by machine-gunning and bombing, from low altitude, enemy troops and transports during the actual operation. We destroyed eleven machines and drove down ten uncontrollable. Four British machines engaged in that area are missing. All engaged on other parts of the front returned. We dropped 334 tons of bombs on July 4 and on the night of July 4 and 5.

#### Artillery Activity.

London, July 5.

An Air Ministry official statement says: On the morning of July 5 aeroplanes heavily attacked the rail station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult owing to the clouds. They also successfully attacked Saarbrücken, where we brought down one of the attacking aeroplanes and drove down another. All the machines returned.

A French communiqué reports that moderate reciprocal artillery is more lively south of the Aisne, particularly in the regions of Oury and Montgobert. We raided west of Bussaines and brought back prisoners.

#### FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 5.

An Italian official message states: On the lower Piave, having repulsed a violent counter-attack, we destroyed new centres of the enemy's resistance. We considerably extended our occupation south-eastward of Chiessanuova and northward of Cavazzichella, imprisoning 419, and taking 9 battery of six howitzers and many machine-guns. We penetrated the enemy positions north-eastward of Grappa. We repulsed two counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau, engaging the enemy with bayonet and bomb, inflicting severe losses. The British destroyed a post at Carove.

#### LIMBURG RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Hague, July 5.

The Allied Legations have issued a statement emphasising that the associated Powers never contemplated conceding the transit of military supplies on the Limburg Railway.

#### HEDJAZ ARABS' ATTACK.

London, July 6.

A Palestine official message says: The Hedjaz Arabs attacked and captured Kalaat-el-Ahmar on the 28th June and took sixty prisoners.

#### NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, July 5.

Twenty Norwegian vessels of a tonnage of 26,233 tons were lost in June owing to the war.

#### DUTCH POLITICS.

Amsterdam, July 5.

The Dutch elections conducted on a basis of proportional representation, have resulted hitherto in the defeat of the Liberals who now tie with the Right groups with about fifty seats each. The Catholics and Socialists have the largest gains. The Cabinet has resigned and a coalition Ministry is more probable.

#### GERMANS SECURE RUMANIAN OIL.

Milan, July 5.

M. Take Jonescu, interviewed at Lucerne, said that the Germans have got the Rumanian Petroleum wells and are working one hundred motor lorries removing the oil for submarines.

#### ARMENIAN ACTIVITY.

Amsterdam, July 5.

A telegram from Tiflis says that 25,000 Armenian troops have occupied Erivan.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7.

Silver is quiet.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S LIBEL ACTION.

Amsterdam, July 5.

Dr. von Kuehlmann's libel action against Herr Lohm, editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung" and Herr Dunck, editor of the "Alldeutsche Blätter" for allegations as to his immorality at Bukarest has opened. The Judge asked accused to settle the matter by loyal explanation. Herr Lohm said he did not desire to wash dirty linen in sight of the enemy countries but the article had a political aim, namely the removal of von Kuehlmann as politically harmful. Therefore if von Kuehlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure von Kuehlmann that he did not intend to confront him in his private capacity. Herr Dunck concurred. The Judge said it was impossible for von Kuehlmann to give such a promise. The court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

#### JAPAN AND AMERICA.

New York, July 5.

The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ishii, speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged Japan to continue her full share in the war as she judged would conduce to the most efficient success. He characterized the rumour of possible rapprochement between Japan and Germany as a fine specimen of German intrigue, designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed utter ignorance of the Japanese character.

Baron Ishii delivered the following message from the people of Japan to the people of the United States:—"We trust you, love you, and, if you let us, will walk by your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

#### NOT THE TIME FOR PEACE.

London, July 5.

The International Socialist leader M. Branting interviewed in Paris said that at present it was impossible to talk of peace. It was first necessary to have a democracy which the Allies represented.

#### THE ENTENTE OF COMMERCE.

London, July 5.

H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace addressed the delegates of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial Conference at which all the British Dominions are also represented. His Majesty emphasised that Allied unity of action commercially was proving one of the main features of Allied strength. He hoped this joint action would be as powerful an instrument of the happiness and prosperity of Allied peoples as it had proved in defeating the schemes of our enemies. "May the Entente of Commerce be a guide and forerunner of that universal peace to which we all look forward with patient confidence as the triumph of our arms."

#### A BRILLIANT BRIGADIER.

#### Remarkable Story of Bravery in the Field.

A London report dated May 10th states that Brig-Gen. Sandeman Carey, who commanded the scratch force of British and American troops which closed up the gap in the British line between the Third and Fifth Armies in the early days of the March offensive, had been promoted to the rank of Major-General. The following narrative by Mr. Hamilton Kyle refers to the feats of General Sandeman Carey's force:

Now that the British correspondents with the Armies in France have been permitted to tell that in the last days of March the French troops came to the relief of our front to the south of the Somme, there can be no harm in giving some account of the gallant way in which that front was held by its thin khaki line of defenders.

Among all the episodes of that difficult and dangerous period which followed the overwhelming assault upon us, none is more picturesque than this, none illustrates more vividly the character of open warfare, and few reflect finer credit on British pluck and doggedness in the face of heavy odds.

First it was necessary to appoint a commander. He must be a man of energy, initiative, rapid decision; also one who would give the men confidence in his leadership. These qualities were found in an artillery general, and the emergency unit was named after him.

Before daylight the rounding up of men for the new force had begun. The labour battalions in the neighbourhood were called upon, and in every case responded with alacrity. There was an infantry training school at hand. This furnished a respectable contingent both of officers and men, electricians and signallers, Royal Engineers, field companies, and a party of United States engineers, in Greek and Latin.

Men engaged in all the various jobs which have to be done behind the lines were quickly made up into companies and battalions.

By noon they were ready to march and at two o'clock in the afternoon they had already started digging scratch positions for themselves, machine-gun emplacements, and so forth.

I should have mentioned that some fifty troopers from a cavalry regiment were allotted to the Force, which henceforward is split with a capital F, and that it was given some guns, but these guns had to yield up again immediately. There was even greater need for them elsewhere.

It was not until it had been in the field for some little time that the Force was able to get artillery. As soon as they had it they certainly used it to good advantage. To that I can bear witness from seeing the batteries at work, but in the beginning it was the men who held the enemy back with their bodies and with the fine British spirit of them, and under their active commander secured the situation so far as this particular peril was concerned. But for them the enemy might have pushed through into Amiens.

The attacks upon this part of the front were frequent and vigorous, but the scratch battalions fought stubbornly, and though they had to yield some ground they made the enemy pay dearly for it.

Not was anything gained by the Germans in the way of territory in spite of their efforts. Once our men were in a hard place. The large force pressed them back so that their line bent south-westward of Villers-Bretonneux (3½ miles east of Amiens). Not being seasoned troops—most of them, indeed, not having had any experience of this kind before—they could not have been severely blamed if they had broken under the fierce pressure.

They did nothing of the sort. They did begin to fall back, but fighting all the time, and luckily at this critical moment other British troops, cavalry and infantry, were sent to help them.

Thus the line was restored.

I chanced upon the Force after it had been "sticking it" for four days. The men were in good heart; the batteries were pounding the Boche most effectively on the skyline; stretcher-bearers could be seen at their devoted work somewhere about the battlefield. Their general was riding round looking for himself to see how things were going and encouraging his men. All his improvised staff arrangements were working admirably. A very capable young man whom I had known before in the more ornamental capacity of A.D.C. got the chance of his life and seemed to be making good use of it.

The Force was then looking for relief. Not long after that relief came and with it the necessity of keeping the Force together passed. It had done its work. The line had been held. The battalions scraped up and thrown together had proved that the confidence placed in them was justified. They broke up again and dissolved into their former elements. But the record of their pluck and resolution must not be lost. Let it should be I have tried to give some sketchy outline of it here. Some day I hope I shall be able to tell it in full detail.

#### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

A Clever Schoolboy.

News has been received stating that Alan Kar, elder son of M. W. P. Kar, O. M. G., British Consul-General at Tientsin, had gained a £100 per annum scholarship at Rugby, with distinction in Greek and Latin.

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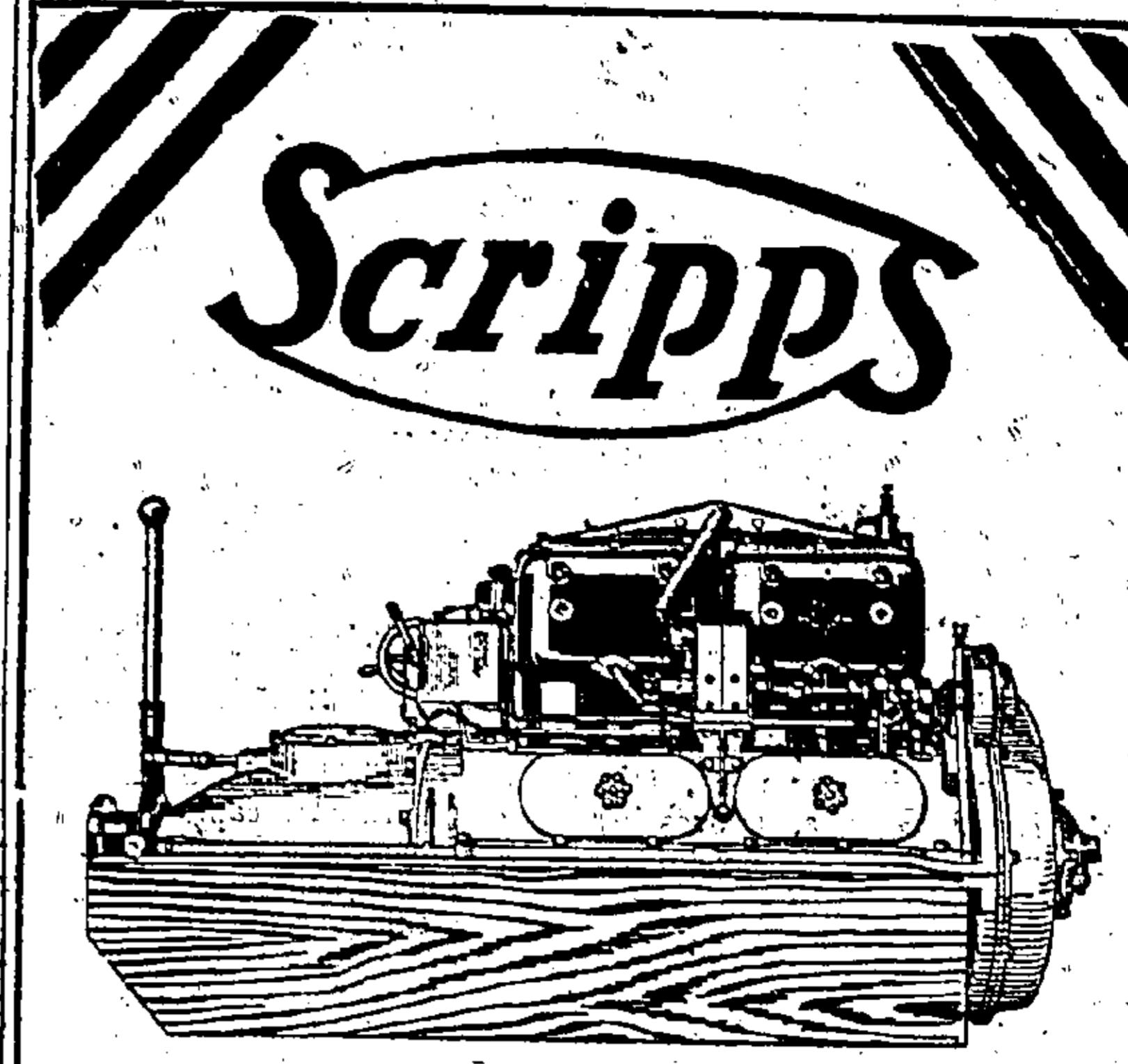
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## GENERAL NEWS.

War Bonds for French Red Cross. The London Committee of the French Red Cross has just received a donation of £1,000. Five per cent. War Loan Bearer Bonds from Mr. Arthur Hawley, "in recollection of many happy days spent in France."

Contravention of the Liquor Laws.

Nellie Bonner, daughter of the landlord of the Globe Tavern, Bow Street, was fined £20 at Bow Street Police Court for serving a glass of brandy during prohibited hours to a man who represented that he was ill from heart trouble. The customer was fined £5.

Sir John Simon. The Press Association learns that the notification in the Gazette that Major Sir John Simon had relinquished his appointment in the Air Force does not imply that he is giving up his commission. On the contrary, he expects to be returning to France to continue his service. When the Air Force came into being on April 1, everybody who had previously held a commission in the army, but who was working with the Air Force, "relinquished" his appointment because he was gazetted to a new commission in the Air Force.

A Census Arrested. John McLean, Bolshevik Com-  
munist in Glasgow, was arrested recently in connection with speeches, in which he is alleged to have urged that the workers should take control of the Glasgow City Chambers, post offices, banks, newspaper offices, food stores, and ships on the Clyde. He is also alleged to have urged that unless the Government followed the example of the Russian revolutionists the workmen should down tools, seize the police and the coal mines, and that farmers should be compelled to produce food. He was committed for trial.

Musical Libraries for the Troops.

Mr. Herman Dareski and Mr. Percy A. Scholes are co-operating in the organization of a national collection of instruments and music for the use of soldiers and sailors in Y.M.C.A. huts; and they are (says *The Times*) making a special appeal throughout the country for music and musical instruments of all kinds. The object of this appeal is to establish a musical library at each of the 2,000 Rest Huts of the Association, in order that the soldiers, among whom are some of the best musicians of the day, may, after the stress of battle, find at hand the kind of musical enjoyment that appeals to them most.

"Angel Hosts." A day of intercession for the nation and its defenders was observed recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the London District of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The prayers offered included one for victory and the breaking of militarism, and for purging of England from "its old traditional sin, its pride, its drunkenness, its many many vices." The Rev. Dinsdale T. Young pleaded for "splendid tenacity" in prayer, declaring that "if we pray in a confident spirit we are bound to prevail." One minister expressed belief that the enemy was checked in a supernatural way at Mons, and prayed for the intervention of more angel hosts to-day.

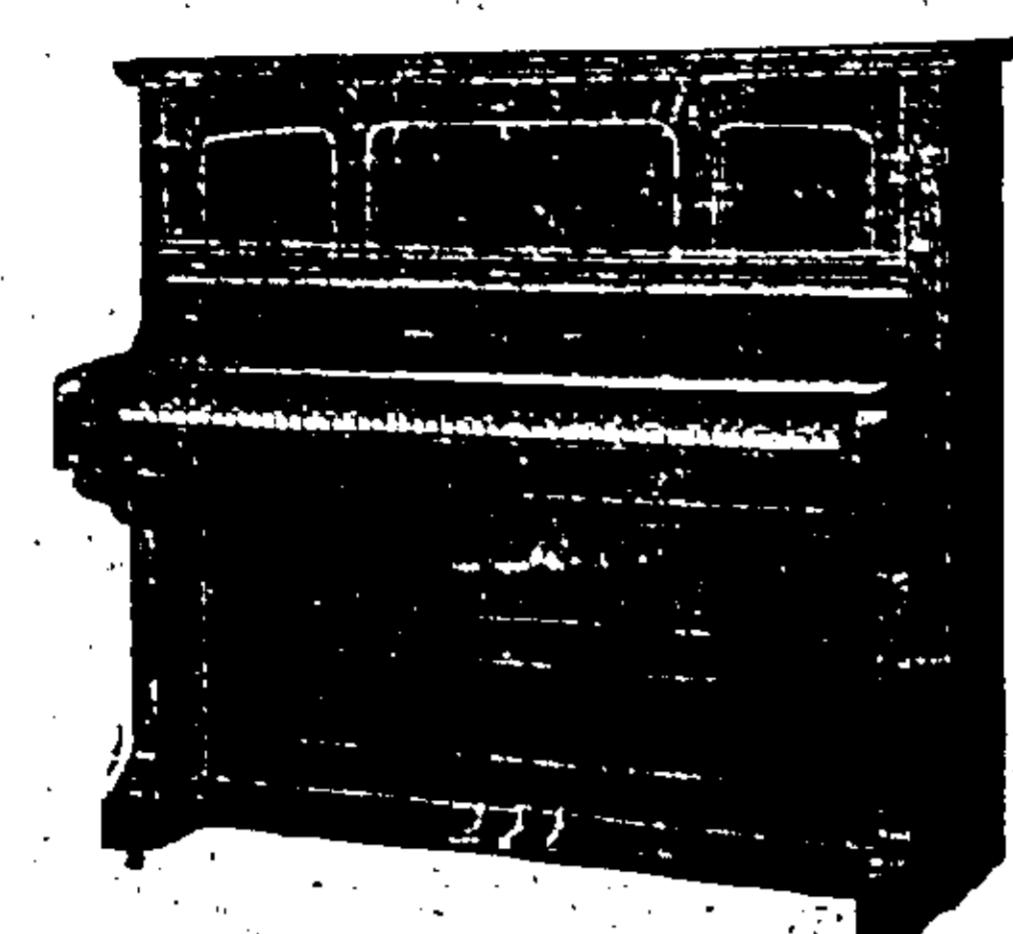
A 74-Year-Old Recruit. An extraordinary case came before the Aberdeen War Pension Committee recently. The applicant, who was appealing against a decision that the disability for which he was discharged was not attributable to or aggravated by his service in the present war, stated that he had re-enlisted in the R.A.M.C. at the age of 74. He was discharged after five months' service for rheumatism and debility. His first enlistment dates from 1880, when he joined the famous 93rd at the close of the Indian Mutiny. After prolonged consideration the Committee came to the conclusion that the rheumatism and debility were due more to old age than to service, but decided to recommend that in view of the special circumstances the applicant should receive a gratuity. Another man came under the care of the Committee recently whose age on the date of discharge from the service was 67.

## NOTICES.

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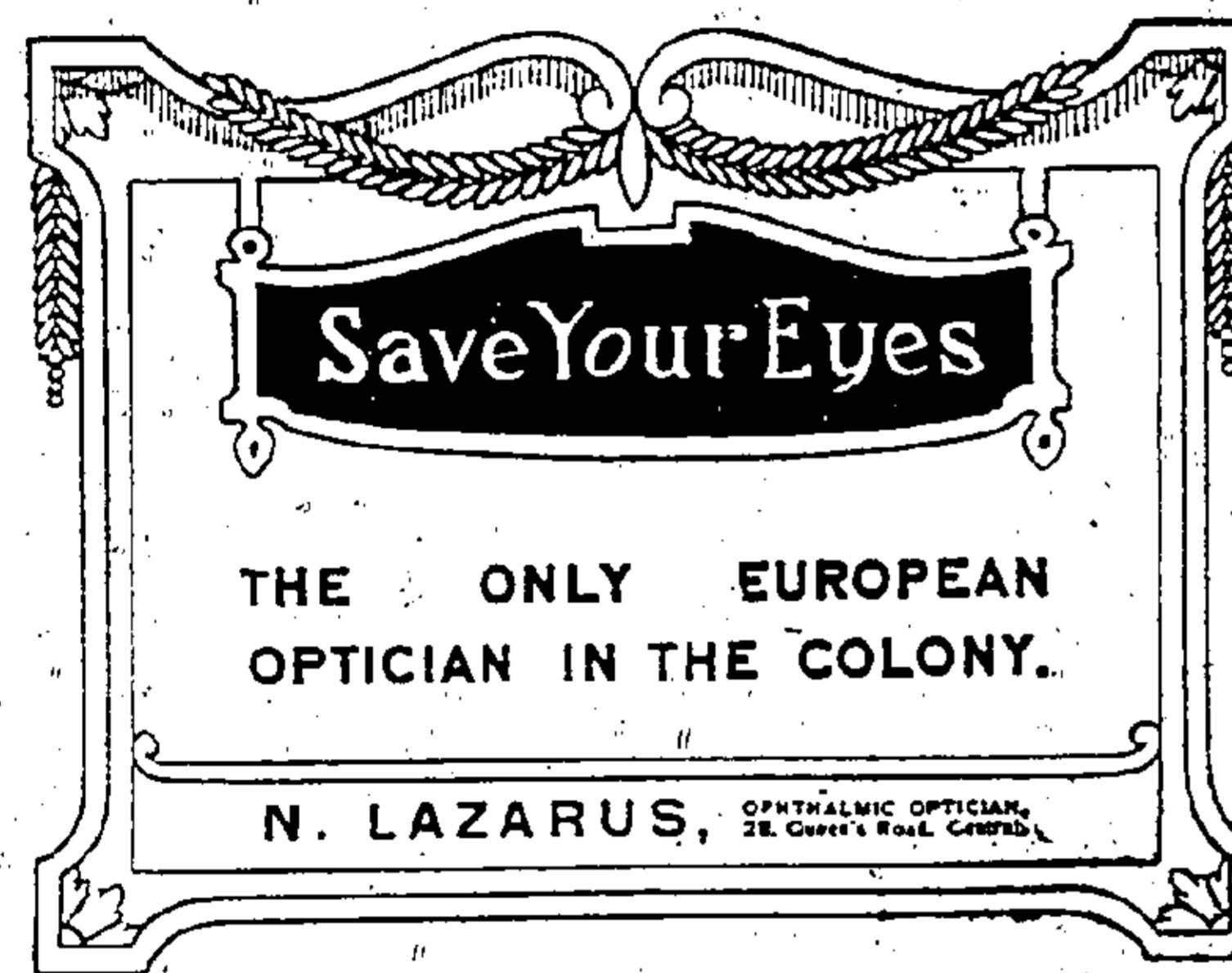
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## THE BRITISH FORCES.

## Demobilisation Scheme.

The following statement concerning the eventual demobilisation of the British Army, was issued recently by the British Ministry of Labour, London:—

Although the time for the demobilisation of His Majesty's Forces is not yet in sight, the Government thinks it should be known that the problem has been receiving close attention.

The Reconstruction Committee appointed by the late Government to consider plans for the ultimate demobilisation of the Forces has now presented to the War Cabinet a scheme for effecting the discharge and the re-settlement in civil life of the members of the Forces. The scheme is the result of very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem by the Committee and the Government Department concerned. Obviously it would be premature to make public the details of this scheme at the present time, but a full announcement will be made in due course. It is hoped that a great deal of the work of finding employment for discharged men and of adjusting the difficulties which may arise in individual cases will be performed by these committees, which the Minister regards as a vital part of the machinery for the resettlement of industry.

Further, in addition to the general questions which will be dealt with by the Central Committee, and the local individual committees which will be dealt with by the Local Advisory Committees, there are a number of problems which can only be satisfactorily solved on a basis of industry. The Minister is accordingly very anxious that Joint Standing Industrial Councils shall be set up for the organised industries as soon as possible on the lines recommended by the Whiteley Report, to which he would be prepared to refer immediately a number of problems of this kind, which require careful consideration by workmen and employers sitting together. The functions of resettlement would be co-ordinated by the Central Committee.

In order to help the sailors and soldiers to get back into civil life as quickly and as possible, the Ministry of Labour propose to use the Machinery of Employment Exchanges, which is the only national organisation sufficiently strong for the purpose, but in order to assist the Ministry and the exchanges to carry out the task which will be imposed on them, the Minister of Labour proposes to invite the employers' associations and trade unions to

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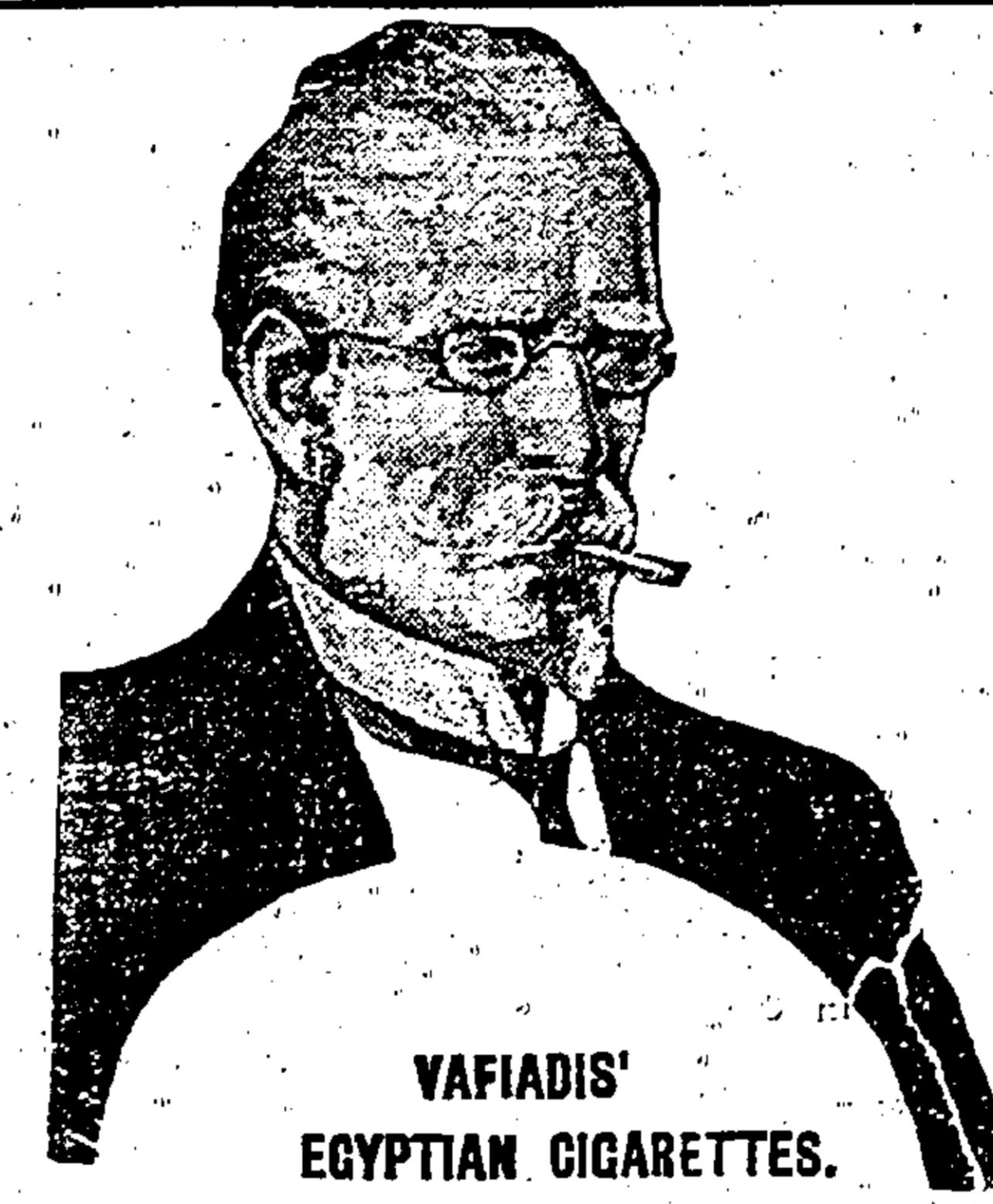
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"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	25	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS.—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

By means of the machinery described above, the Minister hopes to secure that arrangements shall be made for coping with the problems of resettlement over the whole field of industry which shall be in harmony with national and local requirements and also with the peculiar needs created by the conditions obtaining in each of the principal industries. The Government feel that the problem can only be successfully dealt with in close co-operation with the employers' organisations and trade unions throughout the country, and the plan which has been drawn up and has been generally approved by the War Cabinet has been devised with that end in view.

The Government of India has under consideration the various problems connected with the future demobilisation of all troops based upon India and is in close touch with the Home Government on the subject.

Sergt. Jeffries.

Information has been received at Ilford that Sergt. Henry Jeffries, one of the five sons of Commissioner Jeffries, who left England to take charge of the Salvation Army work in China, is alive and well and a prisoner of war. Sergt. Jeffries had been reported as killed and a memorial service was held by Ilford's Salvationists.

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## MARRIAGE.

RAILTON-NEAVE.—At St. John's Cathedral, on July 8, by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Norman Leslie Howard Railton to Miss Mary (Mollie) Neave.

## DAETH.

RODGER.—At Peak Hospital, on 7th July, Mary Kinnaird Sinclair, beloved wife of J. Rodger, China Sugar Refinery. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

## AMERICA'S WONDERFUL EFFORT.

When the United States entered the war, Germany professed to regard the development with absolute unconcern and was at pains to show that by reason of the U-boat campaign it would be impossible for America to take any real or active part in the struggle. At the present moment, however, somewhat revised opinions must prevail in Berlin, for with every day that passes it becomes increasingly clearer that the Americans are in the war heart and soul and that the part they are playing is becoming more formidable as time goes on. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the American effort, when it reaches its full limits, may well be the deciding factor in the war. Never a week goes by that does not bring fresh evidence of what the United States is doing, in earnest co-operation with the Allies to secure the final overthrow of that spirit of aggressive militarism which has its chief exponent in the German nation and which the Entente Powers have sworn to rid the world of, once and for all.

Recently some wonderfully striking statistics have been made public showing the whole-hearted manner in which America is concentrating her energies on the war and nothing but the war. Taking the armed forces first, it has just been announced that there are well over two million men at present serving in the Army, this figure being no less than nine times the number enlisted fourteen months ago. We do not know precisely how many of these are actually on the European battlefields, but we do know that since March last an army of 720,000 has been rushed to France, of which well over 276,000 sailed during June alone. Concerning America's naval effort, Admiral Sims states that at present there are 250 U.S. war vessels in European waters, these being manned by 3,000 officers and 40,000 men, and that this number will be trebled during the coming year. Quite recently also the news was given out that the personnel of the American Navy is being increased from 37,000 to 131,000. In the production of destroyers and submarine chasers America is making great headway, and the Secretary of the Navy assures us that these craft will be launched in greater and greater numbers, until, in co-operation with other Allied vessels, they will free the world of the assassins of the sea. But there is another respect in which America is making truly wonderful strides, and that is in shipbuilding. Before the war, the American mercantile marine was, considering the immense seaboard of the United States, an almost negligible quantity; now it is become one of the marvels of war creation. The "Glorious Fourth" was this year marked by a most astounding fact—the launching of a hundred ships of more than 400,000 tons. Thus in one day shipping tonnage larger than America's whole losses in the war took the water, and it is announced that before the present year is ended the unprecedented total of a million tons will have been constructed. What this will mean to American shipping after the war can be imagined, for if the rate of construction is maintained the United States will find that the war has lifted her into a high place among the world's maritime nations.

These are a few solid facts concerning America's magnificent war effort. They reflect the virility and enterprise of a nation which, having made up its mind, is determined to marshal its whole energies with the one object of ending the present insatiate strife at the earliest possible moment. And what has already been accomplished is, we may be sure, only a tithe of what will yet be performed. America is proving a wonderful tower of strength to the Allied cause. She is, moreover, illustrating another great German miscellany. Germany, consumed with ideas of her own strength and importance, reckoned that nothing that America could do would have any material effect on the war, just as, in the early days of the struggle, she viewed Britain's military effort as altogether beneath notice. She has been disillusioned on both points, and to-day the great combine of freedom-loving nations look to the future with serene confidence, well knowing that each and all will do their part towards securing the overthrow of Prussianism and all that it stands for.

## The Canton Situation.

It will have been seen from our issue of Saturday that the Canton farce still proceeds merrily, the reorganisation of the so-called Union Military Government having reached the stage at which the appointments of Ministers is being considered. Thus the movement now takes definite form and plainly becomes an effort to set up a definite Government which is to ignore the Central Authority and to assume to itself all legislative rights. The malcontents have not raised the banner of revolt in Peking itself, but have congregated in the South and entered upon a campaign against the recognised Government of the country. That is a point which the Southerners are for ever passing glibly over, and it is, moreover, one which demonstrates the rebellious character of the movement. Themselves accusing the Northern Government of trying to "wreck the country," they are doing more to perpetuate the existing unrest than any other body of men. The way to attain concord is not to set force against force, but to seek constitutional means for adjusting the differences. The Southern agitators, however, prefer the former course and claim for themselves all the virtues while at the same time proclaiming their rebellious acts as the essence of legality. With such a situation before us, it becomes clear that there is small hope of a compromise being effected, and the only development which can end the present foolishness is for the recognised Government of the land to take steps to assert its authority to the full.

## The Western Front.

To far from the Germans launching their much-advertised offensive against the Allies on the Western Front, they are being subjected to quite a material measure of pressure at the present moment. The latest operations of the British are deeply satisfactory, for in addition to capturing a number of useful points and effecting improvements in their line along a front of five miles, they have had another useful haul of some fifteen hundred prisoners, including a battalion commander and the greater part of his staff, to say nothing of the war material captured. This follows the recent strategic improvements effected by both the French and the Americans in other sectors and shows that the Allies are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. It will mean, too, that when the enemy thrust does come we shall be better prepared to meet it.

## British Interests in China.

We are glad to note that Sir Charles Hobhouse has again brought into prominence the question regarding the negotiations that recently appear to have taken place between the Chinese Government and a Japanese Syndicate with reference to the proposed acquisition by the latter of the Feng Huang Shan Iron Mines. Those mines, as is well-known, are in the Yangtze Valley in the "Sphere of Interest" which has for a considerable time past been considered as particularly important to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

Lord Robert Cecil, it will be recalled, endeavoured to justify, or at least to explain, the negotiations that had taken place regarding the mines as not conflicting with the policy of the "Open Door." To all concerned, however, as we pointed out at the time, it would be much more satisfactory if, while recognising that the policy of the "Open Door" is probably the fairest to all, the Chinese Government would consider the advisability, in such circumstances, of giving an option to the nation which is generally recognised as having a prior claim. Such important negotiations, also, should not be conducted without first bringing the matter before the Minister of the nation whose "Sphere of Interest" is affected. In the present case neither Sir John Jordan nor the Foreign Office were consulted. Consequently, as we have stated, we are glad to note that the matter is still receiving the attention of the House of Commons until representations can be made to the Chinese Government in order to ensure delay in the final grant until full consideration of British interests is assured.

## DAY BY DAY.

### NATURE NEEDS MAN THAT HE MAY BE USEFUL TO OTHER MEN.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the passing of the Australian Commonwealth Act.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

### Communication Restored.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that cable communication with America is restored.

### A War Article.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, contributes an interesting article on "The European War and its Effect on China" to the current issue of the *Yellow Dragon*.

### The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended

July 6, two fatal cases of spotted fever were notified. Out of three cases of bubonic plague two proved fatal and there were also two fatal cases of enteric fever.

### Telegraphic Delay.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that homeward telegrams are heavily delayed owing to the extra traffic on the Eastern route, caused by the interruption of the Pacific route.

### Anniversary of the War.

August 4th, the fourth anniversary of the entrance of the British Empire into the Great War falls on Sunday this year. There will be special prayer in St. John's Cathedral on that day and other arrangements which will be announced later.

### The Water Supply.

The Water Return made up

the July 1st, shows that the storage in reservoirs of the City and Hill District was 1,212,18 million gallons against 414,98 million gallons last year. In Kowloon the respective figures were 282,73 and 254,74 million gallons.

### Expensive Tobacco.

A Chinese trading on a steamer

running to Kungtung, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood,

this morning, with importing

eight pounds of Chinese tobacco

without paying duty. The duty

should have been eighty cents,

and his Worship faced the man

ten times the duty payable—\$8,

and confiscated the tobacco.

### Too Soon.

When a returned banhee was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood,

at the Magistracy this morning,

he stated that he thought his

time had expired. He was

banished for five years in October,

1913, and said that the detective

who sent him away told him that

every nine months counted as a

year. He only came back eight

days ago. Sergeant Ingham

deposed to arresting the man as

he was trying to pawn a jacket.

His Worship passed the very

light sentence of seven days' hard

labour.

### Alleged Child Cruelty.

A Chinese woman was charged

before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the

Police Court this morning, with

assaulting a little servant girl in

her employ. The girl had several

scars on the face. It is alleged

by the prosecution that the woman

beat the girl with a rattan, whilst

the defendant said she beat the

girl because she would not come

from the vernacular. Mr. A. H.

Crow appeared to defend, and

the case was adjourned until

Wednesday afternoon for the

attendance of Dr. McKenny.

### Insufficient Evidence.

The folk of a shop at 87,

Bonham Strand, was charged

before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the

Police Court this morning, with

the larceny of \$845. From the

story of the manager of the shop,

it appeared that the defendant

took the money to pay some

accounts with, but he should have

waited until he could have been

so accompanied by the accountant.

Soon after he had left the shop,

he returned and said that the

money had been stolen from him.

The defendant went into the

witness box and told a long story

of how he was met by two men,

who showed him some other notes

and eventually obtained the

money from him by a trick.

Sergeant Blackman stated that

although the affair took place on

Thursday last it was not reported

to the Police until yesterday

afternoon, and all chance of

making enquiries had been lost.

After hearing both sides, his

Worship did not consider that

there was enough evidence to

convict on, and accordingly dis-

charged the accused.

## FAMILY LITIGATION.

### More Interesting Points on Chinese Custom.

### Reorganisation of Military Government.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:

The reorganisation of the Military Government at Canton in accordance with a resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session is progressing smoothly. Five of the seven Administrative Directors elected have accepted their election certificates, they being Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic of China; Admiral Liu Tao-ying, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy now in Canton; General Li Ying-ting, formerly Inspector-General of Liang Kwang; General Tang Chi-ying, Military Governor of Yenan; and Tsen-Chan-huan, formerly Vice-Admiral of Liang Kwang. The other two Directors expected are Dr. Sun Ya-sen, First Provisional President of China, and Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of the Republic.

Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend their regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussion on a permanent Constitution will begin. It requires two-thirds votes of the National Assembly to adopt the Constitution.

Mr. Tsen, who arrived in Canton July 3, has been busy for the last ten months in Shanghai trying to bring about a settlement between the North and the South. He has now given up the hope of accepting the decision of the elders. Supposing the village elders decide that all sons should share alike, would there be any appeal? According to custom, the eldest son has the right to state a case for the Court, but in that case the Magistrate generally accepts the decision of the elders.

The Chief Justice:—It is rather a farce in that case. Would it be possible to give a younger son a bigger share than the eldest son?—No; in the case of an eldest son he is generally entitled to more than his younger brothers. That is the custom. Can you tell me of



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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Sado Maru 11,250	THURS. 11th July, at 11 a.m.
	Kawachi Maru 12,500	FRI. 12th July at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru 12,500	SAT. 20th July at 11 a.m.
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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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## THE TRIBUNAL.

## THIRD SITTING TO-DAY.

## Decisions in Solicitors' Cases.

The Hongkong General Military Service Tribunal held its third sitting this afternoon in the Central District. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp (Chairman of the Tribunal) presided, and the other members present were—The Governor, Mr. David Lansdale, Mr. W. J. Johnson, Mr. G. S. Archibald, Mr. W. H. Bowring, Mr. W. H. Brough, Mr. A. O. Lang, Capt. Col. Pasby, C.R.A., and Mr. W. M. Young, with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of the Tribunal).

## Barristers and Solicitors.

The following cases of barristers and solicitors passed fit for service were considered:

C. Bulmer Johnson, Messrs. Denys and Bowley.

W. H. Hind, Messrs. G. K. Hall-Britten.

A. H. Crew, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

K. P. Eden Potter.

W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

The following barristers and solicitors have been rejected as unfit:—E. L. Agassiz, G. C. Alister, G. R. Haywood, F. C. Jenkins, and R. F. Mattingly.

The cases of solicitors were:

John Arn, the Chairman addressed the members of the profession concerned upon points raised by them in their papers. The Tribunal, however, realised the importance of having an adequate number of legal men in the Colony, but it was a question of what individual men could be spared. At Home it had been stated that the legal profession had been reduced by voluntary enlistment and combat, but to a point where it could not safely be reduced further, but the Tribunal did not think that that was the case in Hongkong.

From figures supplied it appeared that before the war there were 41 solicitors in Hongkong: 36 being British, two Portuguese, and three Chinese. Sixteen English solicitors had left for military service, one had died, and one had left. One had returned wounded and one new solicitor had arrived. There were the four new Chinese solicitors, making the present number 29, composed of 20 English, two Portuguese, and seven Chinese.

Speaking to Mr. Crew, the Chairman stated he understood that he had no exemption to offer, though he wanted a short period of time in which to finish some work at present in hand.

Major Morgan did not object to a short exemption.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson, 35 years of age, single, was accepted for Mr. Bowley, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, and it transpired that the firm's staff was now two instead of three. Mr. Denys having gone to France.

Mr. Bowley did not know of any other solicitor in the Colony who would take on Mr. Johnson's work, and that he could not do the work single-handed. He added that over forty percent of the British solicitors of the Colony had gone for service, whereas the Home figure was ten percent. It seemed, he thought, British solicitors to protect British interests.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Mr. W. H. Hind in this case, it was stated that the pre-war staff of the firm (Messrs. Hall-Britten and Co.) was three, and now it was one with a Chinese solicitor. Mr. Hind thought the business needed a qualified British solicitor. He had enquired Home for another man but could not get one. He was not aware of another man in the Colony who could render assistance.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

In the case of Mr. Eden Potter, exemption was granted on the understanding that he took the post of Assistant District Officer which had been offered to him by the Government.

The cases of the other barristers and the following cases had not been concluded as when we went to press:

Messrs. Peers and Co.

The following employees of the above Company, passed fit, were before the Tribunal:

Messrs. W. Hind, K. H. Cannon and J. H. Brister. Mr. J. W. Stockhouse was declared unfit.

Other cases considered were:

Mr. T. H. Mathewson, of the Hongkong University and Messrs. Shaw and Tones and Co.

Of the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., Messrs. A. O. Lang and G. M. Lakin were passed fit, and Mr. A. T. Shattock declared unfit.

## PHILIPPINES SUGAR.

## Situation Growing Critical.

Three hundred thousand tons of centrifugal sugar and 900,000 pounds of muscovado, a total of some 80,000 tons, now lie in storage at Iloilo, and no sugar crop in September means that there will be no room to store it unless something is done at once to furnish transportation for existing stocks.

Such is the statement made by Governor Yulo and Mr. Montinola of Iloilo both of whom, as members of the committee recently appointed by the sugar planters of the southern provinces, arrived in Manila recently on the inter-island steamer Visayas to take up with the Governor General the matter of securing transportation.

These gentlemen state that of the 1917 crop of some 1,800,000 tons only one-third has thus far been disposed of, due to lack of transportation, and prospects for the 1918 crop are such as to indicate a still greater total. The members of them are too precise. And now we little else, except merchant ships that have contracted naval manœuvres—camouflage, guns on the poop, and sailing directions. These are the boats that once sailed the straits abounding north, south, east, and west. Now, willingly or unwillingly, they are slaves. Of the broad anchorage they make a drab picture. Where once the traps hopped querulously for pilots or for searoom, and butted with charming cluminess between the passenger ships, there are on 'o' orderly, almost Prussian rows of grey steamers anchored as per instructions, in rigid formality. One does not vision these ships on voyages of romance; one has only the full intuition that they move in convoys, the eyes of their skippers glued to Admiralty time-tables.

There are those, of course, who tell us that the romance of ships went West a generation before the submarine. They tell us that steam sufficed the beauty of sea-travelling; that beauty breathes no more when the clippers of last century ceased to round the Cape in the race for the China tea trade. Certainly those were days, and we of the Birth-shorts reverse them, since the best of the clippers were built by our fathers. Pictures of them hang in our houses, showing lissome hulls topped by almost ethereal spreads of canvas. There was romance in every shroud, in every ton of their exploits, even in their names. Thermopylae, Sir Lancelot, Teespring—these were ships to dream of, sailing off at Canton amid the babel of the Chinese bazaars, racing it down the eastern coasts and over the two Iosans, past frowning God's Hope, under the cliffs of Portugal, and, at last, into the Channel, to be moored to the Thames within hours of each other. But they were, after all, grossly contemptuous; they raced for trade more keenly than did the tramps of our own times, whose identify passage in African rivers and Malayan creeks favoured of the true romance. And, again, the clippers are not gone for ever from the trade routes. The knowledgeable eye can, and does, ancora away out of sight behind the sheer in any Scottish dock. They live less clearly now, perhaps, and strange people they have for their long passage to the East, but they still plod backward to Norway over the seas, with boxes of wood-pulp, barrels of creosote, and the proud name-plate of their builders.

The clippers were beautiful and splendid in their day, but their crews knew not the wistful joy of the clouted stock of the most rib-sided tramp. For the tramp, the vagabond of the sea, had the true gipsy disposition. This voyage it would be past Elsinore, where one could slip past Elsinore in the twilight, see the great windmills flap stupidly over the Julian landscape, and pass on slowly to the dull sea that has no landmark from Copenhagen to the coasts of Finland. Another time it would be the Mediterranean—to clambering, bright, impoverished Valetta, where the boys dive deep for alder money, and a carriage is at the miller's door and calls a day through for five shillings; and so to Alexandria, where the dimmed tramp may drop the pick before the palace of Rosetta, and where the deshabayah—fashioned yet as they were in the days of Moses—will lumber out of the Mahabub Canal, bursting with cotton from the Delta lands. Then,

## SEA GIPSES.

## The Days of the China Tea Clippers.

We are tired of the sight of war-vessels, we who live up here on the shores of a fish that used to bear great, dignified barques toward-bound with timber from the Mexico, grimy but venturesome tramps outward to Abarim and Helsingfors with coal, and blazing liners that quested down the channel at night for the open seas and the ports of America. We miss the romance. In ships of war there is efficiency, sternness, spirit; but they are automatic. Their movements are regulated by chart and schedule and exigencies of war; they carry no spontaneous cargoes, but only the shards of destruction; they sneak about the high, open seas. The members of them are too precise.

And now we little else, except merchant ships that have contracted naval manœuvres—camouflage, guns on the poop, and sailing directions. These are the boats that once sailed the straits abounding north, south, east, and west. Now, willingly or unwillingly, they are slaves. Of the broad anchorage they make a drab picture. Where once the traps hopped querulously for pilots or for searoom, and butted with charming cluminess between the passenger ships, there are on 'o' orderly, almost Prussian rows of grey steamers anchored as per instructions, in rigid formality. One does not vision these ships on voyages of romance; one has only the full intuition that they move in convoys, the eyes of their skippers glued to Admiralty time-tables.

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## NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE GERMANY'S INEFFICIENT.

## How to Combat Neurosis.

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility, called neurosis, which is characterised by worry, irritability, over-sensitivity and headache. This neurosis means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of restriction of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood, and act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurosis.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no headache. Begin them, now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai. The price, \$1.50 per bottle, (75c for 50) includes postage.

Free: Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nerves and Their Needs"; send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

## GERMANY'S "SUPERIORITY?"

## A Myth that Ought to be Exploded.

The favourite British pose of being a complete ass, altogether inferior to the "other fellow," pushed to the extreme point in regard to military matters. The British have a certain humility in respect to their military skill. In a sense, it is a good kind of way they think that their soldiers are brave; but for example of military genius they always refer to the other fellow.

At this moment of a coming German offensive, one may be perhaps daring enough to attempt to say something on the other side, and to show that in this

war, since 1914, the German has really succeeded in every point of military skill by the British. The difference is not always great, but where the difference is greatest is just in three points of invention, of new tactics and new strategy, which show the better brain. Hence, it will seem, but the truth is—and the facts will prove it—that from 1914 to 1918 the British military system has shown itself, in some respects, to be inferior to the German.

Consider one by one the main features of the recent great battle. The war in the air was its most dramatic feature. Everything of air tactics and strategy that the German is using to-day is copied from the British and French. It was the British who originated aeroplane attack with incendiary bullets on captive balloons, aeroplane escort of attacking infantry, aeroplane batteries at a low altitude on enemy trenches, and the various combinations of observing machines with fighting machines. The only original idea which the Germans can claim is the dropping of bombs on civilians in undefended towns. Is the first battle of the Somme, when the British and French first disclosed their sky tactics, the German was absolutely driven out of the air? He had then to learn to copy all their methods, and he has originated none of his own.

Another distinctive feature of the warfare of to-day is the complicated and terribly effective artillery certain fire. This was evolved by the British French command. It has been copied by the Germans, who have themselves contributed nothing new to military science during the war. Yet another leading feature is the tank, the armoured car on caterpillar wheels. This was a purely British invention, evolved during this war for the needs of this war. It has been, if reports are correct, copied by the Germans. But its first appearance in the field was on September 15th, 1916. A nation with any great military aptitude ought to have tanks by March, 1918.

When the considered history of the war comes to be written, it will probably be concluded by impartial observers that German success has been due to four causes: (i) her immense preliminary preparation prior to the outbreak of war; (ii) her superior mobilising of man-power; (iii) her free use of corruption in military and neutral countries; (iv) her complete unscrupulousness with regard to the accepted level of humanity. All these show a stupendous unscrupulousness, but not a species unique in military science. Germany's military preparation was excellent, but her diplomatic effort and final balance of it will be adverse to her military interests.

The British, of the same number of soldiers, have been more successful in their military operations, whether friendly or hostile, than the Germans. Maintaining our armament and our fields well for a steady state, especially the latter, this Germany is a very great proportion of difference in the field. Her

successes, untrammelled by any of the necessities of civilisation. But the British, in the field, will also be diplomatic effort and final balance of it will be adverse to her military interests.

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## THE GIBBS.

## Attractive Progression at the Victoria.

In the presence of an absolutely packed house, "The Gibbs" opened a brief season at the Victoria Theatre last night and delighted all who witnessed their bright and varied programme. Mr. Billy Weston heads the party, and in his chorus-songs and comic turns he made a hit. He has a good tenor voice, and he soon caught on with the audience. Later in the evening he presented a wholly novel turn in his "masonic spoon" act, by which he manipulated two ordinary spoons with truly marvellous results. Miss Violet Harley, the soprano and dancer formerly with the Edinburgh Company, created a most admirable impression. She has charming stage-presence and manner, and her songs were greatly enjoyed. "The Shooting Star" did some exceptionally accurate and difficult feats with the rings in conjunction with Miss Jessie James, "the human wire," while another turn that was greatly enjoyed was a bright marchette show. In some respects, the cleverest work of all was done by "Young Bessie," who did some really amazing lasso work. Besides these items, there were other attractive numbers, and the little Company certainly made an excellent impression on its initial appearance.

In conjunction with "The Gibbs," there were some cinematograph films, the feature being more episodes of "Jude." The programme is being repeated to-night. Subsequent to the ceremony, a largely attended reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Baillie received the congratulations of many friends, and at which the customary speeches were delivered. Later, the newly-wedded couple left for Macao, where, and at Taipo, the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going-away gown was of French pale pink Georgette crepe, distinctly embroidered.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

## Queen's College v. Civil Service.

This Junior League match was played at Queen's College Grounds, Kennedy Bay. Queen's was beaten 20 games to 29. Scores:

W. Kay and Wei Lai-sang beat Clark and Wood 10-1; beat Carter and Lyle 7-4; beat Edmonds and Hawks 10-1.

Lo Man-ho and A. A. Rossiter beat Carter and Lyle 9-5; beat Clark and Wood 8-3; beat Edmonds and Hawks 11-0.

Lo Man-ho and D. King beat Edmonds and Hawks 6-5; lost to Carter and Lyle 4-7; lost to Clark and Wood 5-6.

The switching of the venue in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League to Macao July 8, is as follows:

P. W. L. T. M. B. K. ... 8 7 14 14  
India Schools ... 9 7 2 14  
C. R. O. (C) ... 7 6 1 12  
St. Stephen's ... 8 6 2 14  
Ch. Y.M.C.A. ... 9 4 5 8  
Queen's College ... 9 3 5 6  
Kwloon (C) ... 6 3 2 6  
Dickyard B. C. ... 9 2 7 4  
R. G. A. ... 8 1 7 2  
Civil Service ... 7 1 2

Lieut. J. S. Chisholm, the resignation of Lieut. S. V. C. has been forwarded to the Commandant and to the Municipal Council with regret.

C. Governor's Return. Li I-tsun, Civil Governor, has sent a representative to call on Suan-Ching-hua and others that he will return to Canton from Shantung to recover his health as recovered.

Warning of Spectators. A notice has been issued by the Financial Department to severely deal with those who speculate in subsidiary coins.

The Latest Capture. Ching King, alias the bandit, in the captured to-day, was captured by the police, and is now in custody.

Large Troop. It is reported that 5000 soldiers of Northern soldiers recruited by Lang Chai Evans, and some of them have already arrived at Kowloon.

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The telegram quoted below was received by Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen from the Observatory at Peking, on July 8, 1918,

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

## BRITISH SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

London, July 4. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: In addition to Hamel village we captured two small woods south thereof and pressed up to the high ground south-east of the village aligning the new front with our trenches fronting Villers-Bretonneux, and putting the new four miles of front on a practically level stretch of ground falling steeply to the river at the north-eastern end, a very great improvement on the old line. At the same time an advance was made on the north side of the river between the Somme and Ancre, thus completing the improvement of our line for nearly five miles.

Wiring in the evening the correspondent says: This morning's operation at Villers-Bretonneux was one of the most successful of the kind in this war. It followed exactly the lines laid down in advance. The ground offered considerable odds to the defenders, yet in less than two hours the whole four miles was in our hands. Our entire casualties were hardly one-third of the captured prisoners. We reduced three German divisions to a mere wreath of what they had been this morning. Features of the attack were the forethought and completeness of its preparation and the triumphant use of our tanks which admirably manoeuvred, sprang a surprise upon the enemy. Considering the large number of dead the fifteen hundred prisoners exceeds expectations even though they include a battalion commander and the greater part of his command. Preparatory to the raid bombs were dropped on Hamel contributing largely to keep down our casualties. The enemy's attention was distracted by three distinct attacks launched north of the river which kept busy his guns. Nearly a hundred men and some ground were captured in these attacks which completely deceived the enemy regarding what was happening across the river. The German divisions engaged, which suffered heavily, were the 3rd, 7th and 13th. The latter is a new division on this front recently moved from Lens.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The operation this morning southward of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by the Australians assisted by some detachments of Americans and supported by tanks. Our objectives were taken and held. We took possession of the woods at Vaire and Hamel and the village of Hamel. In conjunction with this operation the Australians attacked eastward of Villers-Ancre and completely succeeded. Our lines were advanced five hundred yards on a twelve hundred yards front. The prisoners captured in these operations exceed a thousand. Many machine-guns and other material were taken.

The weather on 3rd July was cloudy and enemy activity was slight. We destroyed six aeroplanes and drove down four others uncontrollable. During the day and night we dropped sixteen tons of bombs on rail junction at Lille, Courtrai and elsewhere. All our machines returned.

A later message from Sir Douglas Haig says the total prisoners taken in Thursday's successful operations on the Somme exceeds thirteen hundred. A German field-gun, one hundred machine-guns and a number of trench mortars have already been counted. A counter-attack on our new positions eastward of Hamel on the night of the 4th was easily repulsed. We carried out a successful raid in Beaumont Hamel sector and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Strazeele.

London, July 5. A French communiqué says: There has been artillery activity between the Oise and Aisne and in the region of St. Pierrefitte. A later French communiqué says: Our detachments and patrols operating between Montdidier and the Oise and in Champaix on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine each brought back prisoners.

## COUNT CERNIN.

Amsterdam, July 4. A Vienna telegram says: Count Cernin has had a lengthy audience with the Emperor and subsequently conferred with Baron Burien.

The "Neudreieck" foresees Count Cernin's reinstatement.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## AMERICA'S SHIPPING EFFORT.

New York, July 4. Secretary Daniels in an address to the Tammany Society, declared that the national launchings to-day comprised more tonnage than America had lost in the whole war. More than 400,000 tons were going into the water to-day, while the total American tonnage destroyed by German submarines was estimated at 352,000 tons. They were pledged to the launching of destroyers in greater and greater number monthly until "in co-operation with the other Allied naval craft they would free the world of the assassins of the sea."

San Francisco, July 5. Mr. Schwab in a launching speech predicted that the present year would witness the creation of three million tons of American ships which he opined was unprecedented in history.

London, July 5. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows: I have just heard one hundred ships have been launched in the United States to-day. Heartiest congratulations on the magnificent performance.

## CHINA TEA.

London, July 5. In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Tyson Wilson asked whether the Government is prepared to sanction the purchase of a further three million pounds of China tea! Mr. J. R. Clynes replied that the scheme was considered but, owing to difficulties of tonnage and exchange, he suggested that purchases were undesirable until those authorized had been shipped.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

London, July 4. As the day wore on an even better idea was gathered of how thoroughly London had entered into the spirit of Independence Day. This was outwardly symbolised by the fluttering of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes on the same flag-poles while the famous streets in the vicinity of the Bank of England and Mansion House were never so festively decked since the Coronation. Holy Communion was celebrated in every church in the London Diocese and prayers were offered for God's blessing on the Americans. The bells of Saint Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals were rung noon. American soldiers poured into London from the camps, of whom many attended the Anglo-Saxon meeting where there was indescribable enthusiasm. A huge crowd visited the baseball match at Chelsea in the afternoon at which their Majesties were present. The Canadian Minister, Mr. Meichen, speaking at the Anglo-Saxon meeting and referring to the Llandover Castle sinking, declared amid loud cheers that it would be better that the world should perish than that those murderers should live.

## BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Paris, July 6. In view of the probability of a resumption of the bombardment of Paris in connection with the next great German offensive it is pointed out that the danger thereof should not be exaggerated. Guns sometimes burst and soon wear out. Three guns hitherto mounted have fired altogether no fewer than 250 shots. If one shot per minute was fired the bombardment would only last a single day. Some damage would be done but the idea of the destruction of Paris is absurd while the moral effect would be nil.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, July 5. A telegram from Berlin has described the report from Kieff that Grand Duke Michael has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching against Moscow as a pure invention.

Moscow, July 5. A Revolutionary Military Council has been appointed to direct all operations against the Czechoslovak, Colonel Muraviev, the former Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of the Soviet troops. A final split has occurred in the Soviet camp. The Moderate Social Revolutionaries and Minimalist Socialists have been excluded from the Soviet Central Executive.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## COTTON GROWING.

London, July 6. At the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association the chairman, Mr. Howarth, said the future of Empire cotton growing was uncertain. It might be left to ordinary commercial enterprise, overtaken by a Government department, or become a Government trust. He favoured the last named course. Lord Derby was re-elected President.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

London, July 6. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Lord Robert Cecil promised to consider the question of making representations to China in order to ensure delay in the final grant to the Japanese of the iron mine concession in the Yangtze Valley until full consideration of British interests is ascertained.

## UNINTERED ENEMY SUBJECTS.

London, July 4. In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that there were 12,600 enemy aliens uninterred, including six thousand Germans of whom 3,500 were married to British wives, 4,000 had British born children and 2,400 had sons serving in the British forces. The Austrians uninterred numbered 5,500 and the Turks and Bulgarians 1,100.

## EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 5. German newspapers report that Spanish influenza is widely spreading. Serious cases are increasing in numerous centres, including Bremen and Hamburg. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that in some factories at Frankfurt one third to half the workers are stricken down.

## OVERSEAS GENEROSITY.

London, July 4. At the annual meeting the King George's Fund for Sailors, the Duke of Connaught congratulated the Dominions and Crown Colonies on their splendid response to his personal appeal for subscriptions.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS REVOLT.

London, July 4. If Herr Scheidemann's threat that the Socialists will not vote for the Budget is carried out it will be the first time during the war that the Majority Socialists have not voted credit. In the course of his speech Herr Scheidemann, after urging Germany to take the initiative to secure a stoppage of air raids on open towns, bitterly complained of Baron von Kuhlmann, who, after saying on the 25th June what all Germany knew namely that the war would never be ended militarily, beat a hasty retreat next day before Main Headquarters. "We desire a Government that knows its own mind and can bring peace quickly. We therefore cannot vote for the Budget."

The Vice-Chancellor von Payer affected to take Herr Scheidemann's declaration as a threat only.

## SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 4. An Italian official message says: We gained more ground northward of Cavazuccherina, prisoner 223 and captured much war material. We extended and improved our positions north-westward of Grappa and on Mount Cornone and Sasso Rosso. The Anglo-French penetrated trenches at Canova and Bertigo on Asiago Plateau and brought back prisoners. Allied airmen dropped eighteen tons of bombs on important centres and cross-roads on the lower Piave.

A British Italian official message says: The West Yorkshires, the Manchester and the Honorable Artillery carried out three successful raids and captured fifty-four. The Royal Air Force scored direct hits on infantry columns on the lower Piave and destroyed three enemy machines without loss to themselves.

## INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 6. Sir James S. Merton has been appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of India in succession to Sir William S. Meyer on the expiration of the latter's term of office.

## OUR DEADLIEST WEAPON.

## Most Efficient Man-Stopper.

London, July 6. Of all lethal weapons the machine gun is unquestionably the most efficient "man-stopper," says "G.L." in the *Daily Mail*. Probably the greater proportion of the enormous losses recently suffered by the Germans were caused by this weapon. Any type of machine gun in the hands of a skilful operator has the same destructive effect upon men moving in massed formation as a keen-edged scythe has in a field of ripened corn. It cuts broad swathes; nothing can stand against it.

The function of heavy artillery is to put up long-distance barrages and hammer back areas. Mostly the targets upon which this sort of ordinance is laid are out of the sight of all except aerial observers. But when the attack rolls on to close quarters the "heavies" fall back and the 18-pounders and the machine-guns get their chance.

Of the latter there are various types, such as the Lewis, the Maxim, the Vickers, and the Hotchkiss. All are very mobile.

They can be moved from one place to another expeditiously, advantage being taken of any cover that offers.

Each class machine gun has with it a squad of about 10 men. Should these find themselves pressed too closely they pick up their weapon, fall back with it, and re-open fire upon the enemy from the next favourable position.

One often hears it said in the field that one well-handled machine-gun is worth a whole battalion of men armed with rifles. And there is some truth in the assertion. For while comparatively few soldiers can keep up their 15 pound per minute rapid fire with a rifle, a machine-gun can discharge 600 rounds in this brief period, and the Vickers can get off 1,600 without stopping. Bullets pour from the muzzle of these guns in a rapid, devastating stream, and as they use the same kind of ammunition as rifles there exists no difficulty in keeping them fed.

The Lewis gun is the most mobile of all. One man fires it, loading 47 rounds in succession.

Beside him is another man, who puts on fresh trays of ammunition as required, the change being made in a couple of seconds.

Meanwhile other men are hard at work filling trays and passing them on for use. This gun has an effective range of about 1,200 yards, and can be fired either from a stand or a parapet, the gunner putting the piece to his shoulder as he pulls the trigger.

Maxims and Vickers are fired from a tripod, the gunner squatting, with legs straddled, on the ground behind them and pressing a key. So long as he does this the gun continues streaming out death with a "r-r-ripping" sound, as the belts, each of which holds 250 cartridges, fly through it.

As is generally known, machine-guns are largely used in aeroplanes—particularly the Lewis and the Vickers types. The number of them employed by cavalry and infantry grows rapidly.

When the war began we had two machine-guns to each infantry battalion. Now we have many more.

In addition, a special Machine-Gun Corps has been formed, and will henceforth take permanent place among our Army units. In fact, the part which the machine-gun plays in all theatres of war more particularly on the western front, is one of continually increasing importance.

Already it has put out of action more men than probably any other kind of artillery in use there.

As a filler of grave-yards and hospitals it holds a pre-eminent position on both sides of the line.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	3/314
Demand	3/356
30 days	3/392
60 days	3/376
4 m/s	3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141
T/T Japan	148
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	781/2
T/T Java	151/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4/481/2
Demand, Paris	4/49
4 m/s, L/C	3/49
4 m/s, D/P	3/49
6 m/s, L/C	3/51/2
30 days, Sydney & Melbourne	3/51/2
30 days, San Francisco & New York	781/2
4 m/s, Marks	Nom.
4 m/s, France	4/681/2
Demand, Germany	4/69
Demand, New York	781/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	1571/2
Demand, Singapore	141
On Haiphong	1471/2 prem.
On Saigon	1441/2 prem.
On Bangkok	464
Sovereign	6.00 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100.

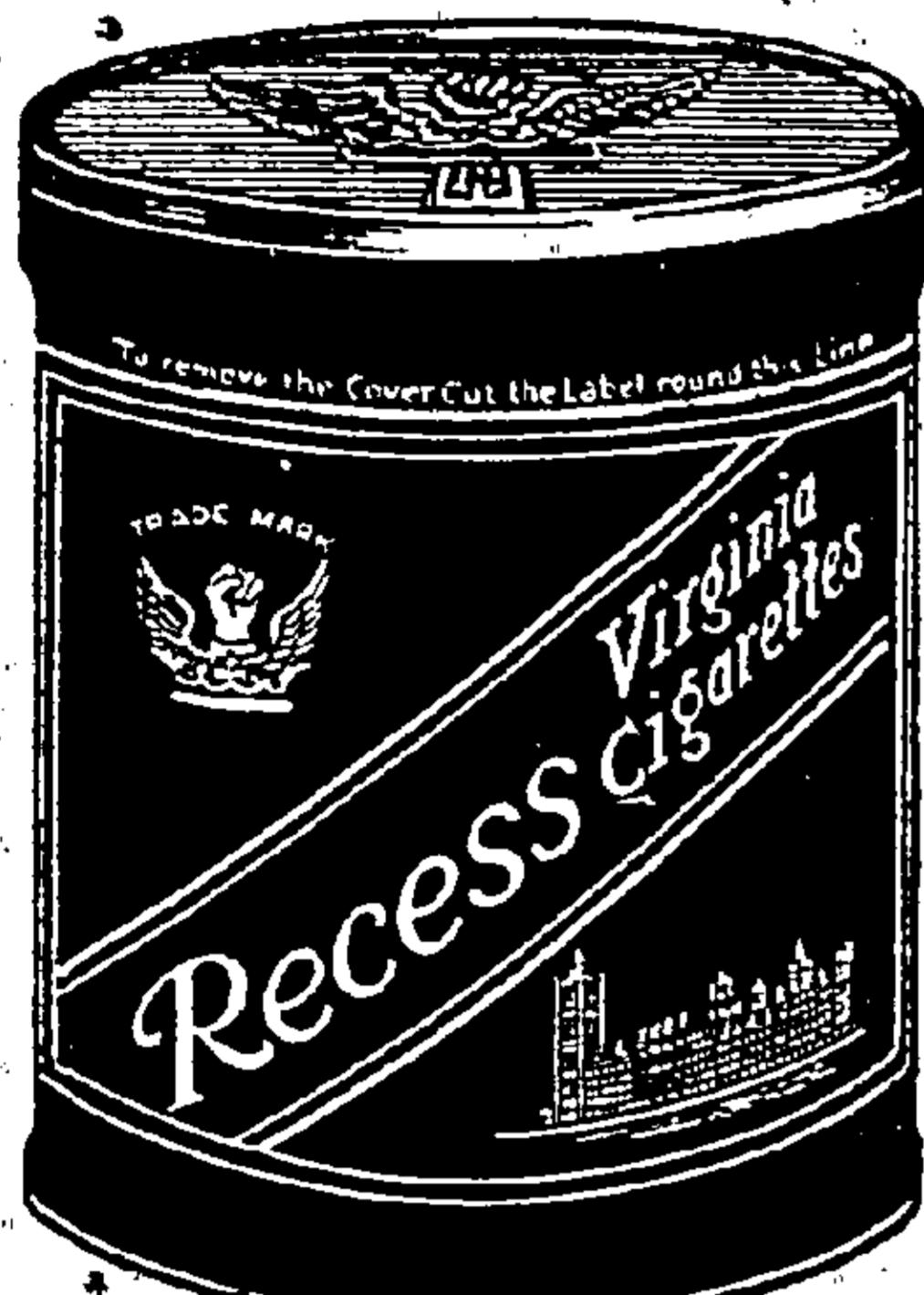
Hongkong 50 cts sub.	100 par.
" 10 "	50 cts. % prem.
" 5 "	100% prem.
Canton	45 1/2% dis.

## TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 M.
3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M									

## RECESS NO. 44.

## VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A  
Large Size  
Cigarette.

Packed in  
Air-Tight  
Tins of 50  
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

PACIFISTS ROLLED  
IN MUD.

Scenes at Finsbury Park.

Although no attempt was made to hold the prohibited pacifist meeting in Finsbury Park on May 5, there were disorderly scenes, and hundreds of police were required to manage the large crowd that assembled.

Groups of men wearing minia-ture red flags walked up and down the park singing "The Red Flag." It was intended to hold a patriotic meeting, but the police took command of the park and shepherded every one out.

When the pacifists reached Seven Sisters Road they had a warm reception. Their flags were taken away, their clothes were torn, some of them were rolled in the mud, and some were severely flogged. One man was captured after a chase of a mile, and had a rough experience before the police rescued him.

There were also scenes of disorder at a meeting of 15,000 persons in the Market-square at Leicester which was addressed by Mr. Kimesey MacDonald, M.P. A counter-demonstration headed by Lieutenant Sease, R.N.V.R., of the Leicester War Aims movement, was held in the square, and when Mr. Ramsey MacDonald rose to speak the lieutenants called for three cheers for "the boys in blue" and three cheers for "the boys in the trenches." The cheers were given with great enthusiasm by the crowd.

Later there was an attempt to rush Mr. MacDonald's platform, and the police, who were present in force, got him away in a taxicab. There were several arrests. Mr. J. H. Shepard, of Warwick Road, Upper Edmonton, writes to the *Daily Express*:

"On behalf of our band I have to thank you for your timely exposure of the Bolshevik resolution to be moved in Finsbury Park. Our band was engaged to head the Edmonton contingent, but we

GENERAL PERSHING.

Joins the Episcopal Church.

General Pershing was confirmed in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church recently, according to the *Living Church*, a weekly of that faith published in the United States.

The *Living Church* states that at the recent session of the house of bishops in New York it was announced the confirmation service was conducted in Paris by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, bishop of western New York, formerly of Manila. The house of bishops by rule always meets behind closed doors.

"Whereupon the house of bishops, in recognition of his soldierly and religious qualities, sent a cable message of felicitation and encouragement to Gen. Pershing," adds the *Living Church*.

Gen. Pershing is understood to have been a Presbyterian and to have been led to enter the Episcopal church by the fact that his late wife was of that communion.

A Watts for Guildhall Gallery. Sir Marcus Samuel, who purchased at the Red Cross sale the famous picture by G. F. Watts, B. A. "Ariadne in Naxos," has presented it to the Corporation of London for the Guildhall Art Gallery.

knew nothing of the resolution to be submitted; we were under the impression that it was to be the usual May-day celebration. As our band is composed of members of the National Socialist party (pro-Ally) and trade unionists who are not in sympathy with sending fraternal greetings to people who have wilfully murdered 15,000 of our men and boys in the merchant service, which is trying its utmost to feed us, we absolutely refuse to assist in calling the public together to pass resolutions such as you have exposed.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



MITSUI AGENTS  
Mitsui-Bussan Kaisha  
Telephone 300 & 100.

OUTWARD MAILED.

TO-MORROW.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Port Bayard—9th July, 8 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—9th July, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th July, 1 p.m.  
Formosa via Keelung—9th July, 2 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, India, South Africa, Lourenco Marques  
Cape Town—9th July, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Port Bayard and Haiphong—10th July, 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Arequipa, Valparaiso, and Valparaíso—10th July, 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.

Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—10th July, Registration 1:45 p.m. Letters 2:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th July.

Shanghai and North China—11th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th July.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—15th July, Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th July, 2 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and those so designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabut (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish China in Morocco (except for Portugal at War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Uding, Yencha, Tzivien, Peiwei, Yenan and Bihung in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.  
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, and after the 1st April 1918, the Post Office of India will collect a delivery charge from the address of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Bawar, Burn City, Fao, Eritrea, Nasiriyah, Qult, Salib, Suk-sai-Shaykhi and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

July 8d. 12h. 10a.m.—No returns from stations north of Foochow. Pressure has increased considerably at Guam, and slightly at other reporting stations. The depression over Tongking has moved to Hainan; the typhoon near Luxon has completely filled up. At 6 a.m. this morning the estimated position of the typhoon in the Pacific was Lat. 16° N. Long. 135° E. moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inches. Total since January 1st 42.38 inches against an average of 42.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

E. winds fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, showery at times.

1 Hongkong to Gap Book

N. winds, moderate.

2 Formosa Channel

N. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamockoo

as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan

as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 5, a.m.

Winds.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Force. Force. Weather.

Victoria 5a. 29.81 84 94 0 b.

Amoy 29.74 81 92 0 b.

Taikoo 29.76 79 89 20.

Taichu 29.74 79 89 0 b.

Taiwan 29.74 77 89 0 b.

Fudong 29.73 79 n. 1c.

Canton 29.71 78 91 n. 1c.

Hongkong 29.67 80 87 5c.

Gap Book 29.65 81 89 5c.

Macao 29.69 81 89 n. b.

Wukow 29.61 81 89 n. b.

Paloh 29.65 79 98 ne. 40.

Tourane 29.63 82 sw. 40.

C. S. J. 29.79 77 sw. 40.

Dagupan 29.71 79 84 20.

Legaspi 29.74 79 87 sw. 40.

Tubabao 29.79 79 91 sw. 40.

Doljo 29.79 79 89 sw. 40.

Surigao 4.20 29.74 20.

Luzon 6 29.74 20.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, July 5, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air-saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c cloudy, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hall, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

W.M. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

## NOTICER.

## NOTICE.

THE business of OKURA & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be carried on under the newly registered style of THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, on and after the 1st July, 1918.

THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 8th July to 14th July.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Mo. 8 12 16 20 24 28 32

Tue. 9 13 17 21 25 29 33

Wed. 10 14 18 22 26 30 34

Thur. 11 15 19 23 27 31 35

Fri. 12 16 20 24 28 32 36

Sat. 13 17 21 25 29 33 37

Sun. 14 18 22 26 30 34 38

Mon. 15 19 23 27 31 35 39

Tue. 16 20 24 28 32 36 40

Wed. 17 21 25 29 33 37 41

Thur. 18 22 26 30 34 38 42

Fri. 19 23 27 31 35 39 43

Sat. 20 24 28 32 36 40 44

Sun. 21 25 29 33 37 41 45